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Linguistic Factors of Formation of Terms

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ANNOTATION

This article provides detailed information about the origin of the term, terminology, the development of the tourism industry, the economic and social foundations, conditions and objectives of tourism at various stages of development.

KEYWORDS: term, terminology, linguistics, history, tourism, industry, development, travel, international tourism.

Language is the main means of preserving and enriching our spiritual heritage. The history, development, and future of every field or event is definitely closely related to language. Today, along with other fields of linguistics, the field of terminology occupies an important place in the development of linguistics.

The number of theoretical and practical terms in this regard is increasing year by year. The initial motivation for the study of terminology was as spontaneous as the motive for technology and theoretical as the motive for the emergence of science. As a result of the simultaneous significant development of technology and communication in the eighteenth century, during this period of growth, terminology was seen as a necessary tool to overcome some of the difficulties associated with many developments. Only in the 20th century, terminology acquired a scientific direction, and at the same time was recognized as an activity of social importance.[1]

Tourism terminology is also one of the system of terms that has been rapidly developing in recent years. A term is a lexical unit of a certain language intended for a certain purpose, which defines a general - specific or abstract - theory of a certain knowledge or activity. First of all, if we look at the history of the term “tourism”, this term appeared not only to satisfy human needs, but also to understand the possibility of recreation. The

tourism sector is undoubtedly one of the leading factors of socio-economic development of every country. It is no exaggeration to say that the demand for this field is increasing year by year.[2] The word “tourism” was borrowed from the French language in the 19th century, and in a narrow sense it means a special leisure activity, but the broad meaning is to know the world, to strive for a healthy lifestyle, to get new emotions.

The origin of the word is related to the French word “tourisme”, which is derived from the root “tour” - travel, walk. The main meaning of the word was used until the 14th century - circle, rotation. However, only from the 18th century, this meaning changed to “travel”. However, according to the broad definition given by the UN Statistical Commission in 1993: “Tourism is the activity of traveling and staying in places outside the permanent environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year”.

Although the word “tourism” is derived from the French word, the subsequent historical development of tourism, including globalization at the level of language, has strengthened English as the main language of international tourism. English, found as the language of international communication, is officially recognized as a means of defining, preserving and disseminating tourism terms. According to the analysis of scientific literature on tourism, the history of English tourism is divided into four stages corresponding to the stages of formation of English terminology. [3] The division into these periods is based on the economic and social foundations, conditions and objectives of tourism that can be implemented at different stages of development.

The first stage - the “prototype of tourist activity” - covers the period from antiquity to the end of the 19th century, when the main reasons for British travel were trade, medicine and, to a lesser extent, education. In the 16th century, the “Grand Tour” became popular in England, which basically means “the journey of rich people around the European continent”. At this stage, only 6% of tourism terms currently being studied in English were formed. The popularity of medical tourism and the Grand Tour has led to the emergence of tourism terms in English that refer to means of transport and accommodation. For example, we can take the words spa, route, hotel, train, excursion, board. In this case, the nominations giving these lexical units are taken from the literary language.[4] For example, in the common literary language, the word resort meant “a place for help or assistance”, and later it became a term with the meaning “a place where people go to relax”. Speaking about the first stage, it should be noted that this stage was not important in the wide-scale development of tourism terminology.

The second stage – “the beginning of the development of mass tourism” covers the entire XIX century, and at this stage, the methods of tourism management, the material and technical base begin to emerge, and, of course, the system of terms is further improved. It was at this stage that the terms “tourism” and “tourist” were formed. As a result of the rapid development of the tourism industry, 45% of tourism terms were created only in the second stage.

At the same time, their formation was carried out in accordance with various tourist services. For example, conductor, booking, coupon for tour operator services, commuter, Pullman car, terminus, liner, transit for passenger transportation services, maitre hotel, bivouac, room for accommodation, table d'hote, buffet for catering services, terms related to entertainment activities such as trip, attraction appeared. The terms of this stage indicate that the tourism industry developed during that period, and as a result, this situation, in turn, led

to the establishment of a systematic terminological nomenclature. Based on the newly created terms, new phrases are created in the field. For example: special tour - special tour;

- personally conducted tour - personally conducted tour;
- extension tour - extended tour;
- admission ticket - entrance ticket;
- international travel ticket-international travel ticket;
- commutation ticket - commutation ticket;
- carrying capacity tourist arrangements - tourist arrangements;
- traveling facilities - means of travel;
- hotel coupon system - hotel coupon system;
- inclusive fare- inclusive tariff. [5]

Foreign terms are also actively included in English terminology, for example, from French (coupon, bivouac, maitre d'hotel, omnibus, a la carte, table d'hote); we can get from German (Baedeker).

The third stage is called "mass conveyor tourism" and this stage corresponds to the beginning of the 20th century and lasts until the end of the Second World War. At that stage, the development of tourism is characterized by the fact that the provided services are not demanding, and their collection is standard.

Tourist service programs were not as diverse as the main services they provided satisfied the consumer. The development of tourism in the conveyor stage is characterized in parallel with the development and modernization of transport. In the twentieth century, cars and buses became the most common form of transport in Great Britain. The invention of the airplane in America in 1903, and with it the development of sea and air transportation, helped to increase the number of international trips. Due to the dynamic development of transport, the number of tourism terms has increased significantly at the expense of terms related to tourist services. For example: shuttle, airport, hitchhiking, airline, foot, plane, etc. (shuttle, airport, hitchhike, aircraft carrier, leg, aircraft). At this stage, as a result of the large-scale organization of hotel services and a significant positive change in the types of services previously provided to tourists in a primitive form, several dozen hostels and residences (motel, penthouse, duplex) (motel, penthouse, duplex); for persons working in hotels (hotelier, receptionist-hotel employee, receptionist-receptionist or key giver); Definition terms were created for service types (reservation, room-service).[6]

The fourth stage is called "Differential tourism mass stratified tourism", which mainly began after the Second world war and continues to this day. refers to the existence, variety of services offered. It is characteristic for differential tourism to have a wide range of services, in this regard, it should be noted that the English tourism terminology is actively supplemented with the names of specialized types of tourism and activities used in them As an example, we can cite the following: agrotourism, disaster tour, nostalgic tourism, familiarization trip, flightseeing, island hopping, island hopping, jeep safari Walking in sand dunes, on-your-own package, rural tourism, etc.

Thus, the field of tourism in the English language and the system of terms related to it have developed on the basis of four stages, and today the number of words in dictionaries is increasing due to new terms. In

addition, in 1992, the establishment of the World Tourism Organization, whose working language is English, and the inclusion of tourism among the directions that should be developed on a global scale, require the rapid and stable development of tourism terms.[7]

The formation and development of Uzbek tourist terms The tourism terminology in the Uzbek language is at the stage of formation, and as a result of the development of the tourism sector, its composition is enriched with other special divisions. The adoption of the “Law on Tourism” by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 20, 1999 is also aimed at tourism in our country. Taking into account that the homeland of tourism is England and English terms occupy a leading position in international terminology, it is natural that English words make up a greater percentage of tourist terms in the Uzbek language.

Conclusion. Language and society are closely related to each other, and all changes that occur in society are expressed in its language. Because of this, new concepts have entered the life of the society, events and words that occur in other languages besides the language resources of the society have been assimilated from the linguistic and cultural conceptosphere of the society. This, in turn, ensures the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language layer with new lexical (- phraseological) units and ensures stable development in the linguistic and cultural environment.

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